United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois

Name of Assigned Judge or Magistrate Judge			Gottschall	Sitting Judge if Other than Assigned Judge	Martin C.	Ashman		
CASE NUMBER		R 02 C	4284	DATE	6/10/2004			
CASE TITLE			Paul Monfardini vs. Dwight Quinlan, et al.					
		[In the following box (a) of the motion being pre-	ollowing box (a) indicate the party filing the motion, e.g., plaintiff, defendant, 3rd party plaintiff, and (b) state briefly the nature otion being presented.]					
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DOC	KET ENTRY:							
(1)	☐ File	ed motion of [use listing	g in "Motion" box ab	ove.]				
(2)	☐ Bri	ef in support of motion	due					
(3)	☐ An	swer brief to motion due	. Reply to a	nswer brief due	,			
(4)	□ Ru	ing/Hearing on	set for at	•				
(5)	☐ Sta	Status hearing[held/continued to] [set for/re-set for] on set for at						
(6)	□ Pre	Pretrial conference[held/continued to] [set for/re-set for] on set for at						
(7)	□ Tri	Trial[set for/re-set for] on at						
(8)	□ [Be	Bench/Jury trial] [Hearing] held/continued to at						
(9)			case is dismissed [with/without] prejudice and without costs[by/agreement/pursuant to] RCP4(m)					
(10) [Other docket entry] Enter memorandum opinion and order. Godfrey Firm's motion for protective order [175-1] is denied.								
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(11)		or further detail see orde	r attached to the orig	inal minute order.		Document		
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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS EASTERN DIVISION

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PAUL MONFARDINI,	JUN 1 4 2004	
Plaintiff,) Case No. 02 C 4284	
v.) Judge Joan B. Gottschall	
DWIGHT QUINLAN, ERIC SIECH, and VICO ASSOCIATES, INC.,) Magistrate Judge) Martin C. Ashman	
Defendants.)	

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

This case is before the Court on the Godfrey Firm's Motion for a Protective Order. For the reasons set forth below, the motion is denied.

On March 11, 2004, the Court granted Defendant Vico Associates, Inc.'s motion to compel production of documents pursuant to subpoenas from United Group, Inc. and from the law firm of Godfrey, Leibsle, Blackbourn & Howarth. *Monfardini v. Quinlan*, 2004 WL 533132 (N.D. Ill. Mar. 15, 2004). The lineup of the parties and the underlying facts were set out in that memorandum opinion and order and will not be repeated here. The ruling was based on a finding that Plaintiff Paul Monfardini owed a fiduciary duty to Vico because he was a shareholder of Vico with the ability to hinder or influence the corporation through his actions at United Group. Therefore, under the fiduciary exception to the attorney-client privilege, the communications dealing with United's stock as it affects Vico are not privileged with respect to Vico. The Court ordered Vico to not disclose the documents to Defendants Quinlan and Siech

¹ This matter comes before this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A) and Local Rule 72.1.

who had never asserted any fiduciary exception to the attorney-client privilege. Vico interpreted this order as allowing Quinlan and Siech's attorney to see the documents, but not the clients. It informed the Godfrey firm of its dubious interpretation of this Court's order, and the Godfrey firm filed the instant motion for a protective order.

The attorneys in this case (of which the primary blame falls upon the shoulder of Vico's attorney as it was Vico's burden to show an exception to the privilege) neglected to inform the Court that Monfardini was a director of Vico from at least approximately June 1999 to approximately June 2000. They also neglected to inform the Court that Defendant Quinlan is currently a director of Vico. As a director of Vico, Quinlan would normally be given access to the documents as part of his managerial duties. The question then becomes, can Quinlan use the documents for his own benefit in his individual litigation with Monfardini.

The Godfrey Firm argues that Quinlan should not be allowed to use the documents for his personal use because that would defeat the good cause requirement of the fiduciary exception, relying on *Ohio-Sealy Mattress Mfg. Co. v. Kaplan*, 90 F.R.D. 21 (N.D. Ill. 1980). In *Ohio-Sealy*, the court found that the plaintiff-shareholder did not meet the good cause requirement of the exception to enable him to see documents in the derivative action because he was also engaged in individual litigation against the company, and he would be able to use the documents to the detriment of the corporation and hence, implicitly to the detriment of the other shareholders. *Id.* at 31-32. Because this case is not a shareholder derivative action, it is difficult to analogize it to *Ohio-Sealy*. Quinlan will not be using the documents against the United Group who retains the privilege nor against the Godfrey Firm who produced the documents. Instead he would be using them in his litigation against Monfardini, as an individual. We also note that

Vico and Quinlan are involved in the same litigation, not in separate actions. In any event, the Court has already found that Vico has met the requirements of the fiduciary exception.

Therefore, we find that even though we decline to reach the issue of whether Monfardini may have owed a fiduciary duty (or breached such a duty) to Quinlan, we find that because Quinlan has access to the documents in his capacity as a director of Vico, he cannot close his mind and forget the information as regards his personal litigation. Thus, he may use the documents in this litigation. Additionally, it would be absurd to allow Quinlan to use the documents and not Siech, as they are represented by the same attorney. It is not possible that the attorney, representing parties with joint interests, can or should withhold information from one client but not the other.

This leads us to the issue of the July 30, 2003 protective order covering the documents. These documents, which contain communications between United Group and its attorneys, were designated as "proprietary confidential" which means they may only be distributed to attorneys of record and not to their clients. Upon review of the privilege log it does not appear that these documents include proprietary information, i.e., information that would cause an unfair advantage to either party's competitors by providing them information as to the commercial operations of that party. Under the definitions found in the protective order, the documents appear to be "confidential." Therefore, if there are any specific documents that the United Group believes contain proprietary information as specified by the protective order, it may

submit them to the Court for review. Otherwise, the documents will be deemed "confidential" and not "proprietary confidential" and thus may be seen by the clients.

For the above reasons, the Godfrey Firm's motion for a protective order is denied.

Dated: June 10, 2004.

ENTER ORDER:

MARTIN C. ASHMAN

United States Magistrate Judge

Copies have been mailed to:

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